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INSCOM *Journal*

JULY 1983



**INSCOM
at
FT. MEADE**

Viewpoint

Think about it?

What do the words patriotism, liberty, and freedom mean to you?

Looking at your flag flying in the breeze, reading textbooks on historical events of our country, or re-enacting the Battle of Bunker Hill, do you have a deep down feeling of love, respect and honor for your country?

We, as INSCOMers, must have that indepth feeling within our hearts that tells us these qualities are ours. These feelings of patriotism, liberty, and freedom are a part of us.

They're ours to protect and pass on to generations yet unborn.

We must know and realize that these qualities are wonderful, beautiful things and we must protect them.

Think about it.

INSCOM *Journal*

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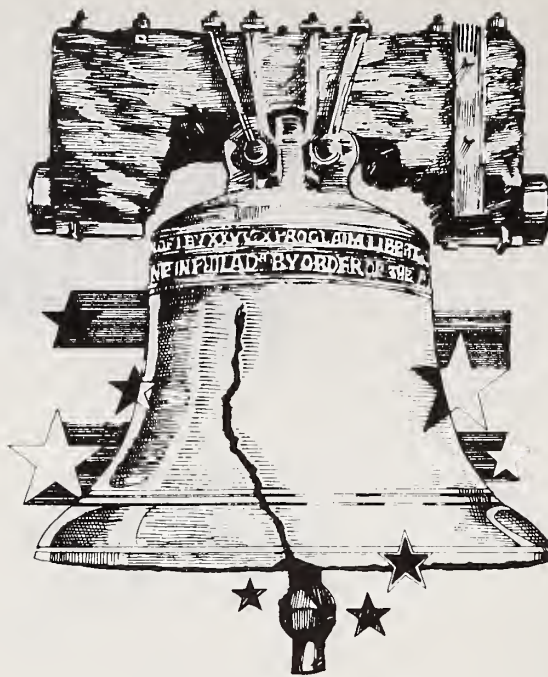
STAFF ARTIST
Sgt. J. H. Bond

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On our cover: INSCOM elements conduct map training at Fort Meade. Capt. Michael Shanahan (right) grades the land navigation exam turned in by Pvt. 2 James Burden (back) and Sp4 Tod Fifield (front left). INSCOM soldiers participated in a performance oriented training in map reading skills.

The cover was designed by Sgt. J. H. Bond, Public Affairs Office, INSCOM.



The Liberty Bell

The Liberty Bell, symbol of our nation's independence and liberty, is on display in Independence Hall in Independence National Historical Park in Philadelphia.

It weighs 2,080 pounds and has a circumference of 12 feet.

The iron bell, in the early days of our country, was commissioned for the State House of the British province of Pennsylvania, and was cast in 1752 at a foundry in London. Upon completion of the casting, the bell was shipped to Philadelphia.

Shortly after its installation, the bell was cracked by a "stroke of the clapper" as it was being tested for sound.

Although recast locally, the bell was never strong enough to endure the pressure placed upon it by the swinging clapper.

Even with weakened structure, the bell was rung on July 8, 1776 to proclaim the Declaration of Independence. The State House, later known as Independence Hall, is the building in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted.

The bell was widely associated with liberty during the anti-slavery movement with the publication, in 1839, of a pamphlet entitled *The Liberty Bell*.

The bell cracked again during tolling of the funeral procession of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835. It was more of an extensive crack than the original one, but still the Liberty Bell had one more time to ring out. That was on George Washington's birthday in 1846, even though 47 years had passed since his death.

The bell, since 1852, has been on display in Independence Hall in Philadelphia where its biblical inscription "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all of its inhabitants thereof" can be seen and revered by all of us who know and stand in awe of the true meaning of liberty.

The making of a nation

" . . . We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness." (from the Declaration of Independence)

The year was 1776.

The mood of the delegates was uneven—they had been debating long and vigorously over both the grandest principles of man's freedom and the smallest nuances of meanings to be found in a phrase. And it was hot that summer in Philadelphia.

On June 7, a Virginia delegate, Richard Henry Lee, brought the proceedings to a head when he moved that "these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States." The debate, now even more intense, almost immediately showed that the majority of the representatives were for independence.

On June 11, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a formal declaration, giving the reasons "which impelled us to this mighty resolution." Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Robert Livingston of New York

and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia were appointed to write the declaration.

The five men met, and discussed, and argued, and then finally agreed upon what should be said. The actual writing fell to Jefferson. For 18 days he wrote and rewrote. During that time he did not look at a book and pamphlet. He had read and digested them by now, and the general principles upon which the document would be based were well assimilated. His job was the construction of phrases that would move the hearts, as well as the minds, of his countrymen.

By July he had finished. Submitted, the declaration was most forcefully defended in debate by John Adams. On July 2, the delegates voted for independence, and then, two days later, July 4, 1776, the formed Declaration of Independence was adopted and signed by the delegates.

They signed it very deliberately, and proudly, and in the end,

without hesitation. They signed the document which made their 13 colonies a nation, a nation of 13 states, a nation which would grow to 50 states and be the most powerful country in the world. The process was begun.

The date July 4 was to have a special meaning to Jefferson, the author of the document, and Adams, its defender. Both were to go on to other things, for they were still young men. Each would be President of the nation they helped give birth to. For awhile, they even were political foes, but as they grew older they were reconciled, and carried on a correspondence, often directed at the meaning of July 4th.

Fifty years later, on July 4, 1826, Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello, Va., and John Adams, in Boston Mass., died.

Editor's Note: This article was taken from *The Voice*, July 3, 1970. Author unknown.

A time remembered

by Howard C. Ralph, Jr.

When you are a civilian and a child during a world war, you learn not to trust any soldier. You learn how to read uniform insignia and to stay away from certain soldiers.

The man is about fifty years old now, in the sort of robust, muscular health that seems to belong to Ukrainian men. He is a professor of linguistics and the head of the Slavic department at a large university. He remembers World War II vividly. For him Operation Barbarossa was the beginning of the war and by coincidence it fell on his birthday.

The German bombers flew frighteningly low and heavy overhead that June morning as he and his parents were riding a horse-drawn wagon into Kiev to shop for his birthday dinner. Later, he recalled the sound of the bombers as they flew back. They were lighter—they had dropped their load of bombs which shattered city blocks and people's lives even as he stared curiously overhead.

The odyssey he and his family undertook, the cruel displacements and the deaths that surrounded him are part of a story experienced in one way or

another by thousands of people as Soviet Russia struggled to repel the Nazis.

He lived in the country for awhile with his relatives—a grandmother, I think. Spring was not a time of joy and renewed spirits. The snow would melt and all the bodies of people who had starved or frozen along the roads would be uncovered.

At the rail station in the village, troop trains would stop, and at lunch the boy could trade produce for soldiers' rations or beg for the nearly empty cans. Enough cans scrapped absolutely clean of every particle of food could make a meal of sorts for all the people of the house.

He recalls that the Italian soldiers were almost insanely fond of eggs. They would trade a great deal for fresh eggs. They were friendly enough in a rough sort of way, but they were not vicious.

One lunch time at a train station was a disaster for the boy. Too late he noticed the death-head insignia on the collar of the soldier he had approached to beg for ration cans.

The shock that struck through every part of him in seeing that

awful badge was followed by fulfillment of his fears. With the scream of "pig" and "sub-human" ringing in his ears, the ten-year-old boy was kicked and beaten and punched into a bloody mass. The soldiers stopped only when the train pulled out after lunch. The boy dragged himself, crawling home, his pitiful collection of ration cans scattered, his ribs broken. He did not move from his bed for three weeks. You wonder what kept him alive.

Later, when Germany collapsed and the allies entered Berchtesgaden, the boy huddled with other "guest workers" of various nationalities in the corner of a shattered hotel. They watched not in relief or joy, but in fear and foreboding.

The first sight of the unfamiliar white star on any army vehicle brought no relief either. They thought it might be Soviet. They had heard how much communism had changed during the war—they thought the stars might have changed too from red to white.

Life among the Americans was not easy. The boy was "hired" as kitchen help for the soldiers, re-

ceiving a galvanized trash can of left-over food in payment. He fed his entire "community," just as he had fed his relatives on scrappings from ration cans. He got no beatings from the Americans. In fact, when he moved out, he was awarded a certificate commending him for his outstanding work as a kitchen boy.

His little brother, deathly ill, was flown to England to receive

penicillin, a new wonder drug that nevertheless failed to save his life. I do not know for sure, but perhaps the doctors did not have enough of the precious stuff to give him, or did not know how to treat allergic reaction, or perhaps it was just that the three-year-old boy was too sick.

The Americans had given him a job and had tried to save his little brother.

He still has the kitchen boy certificate. You can feel—not just hear—the deepest sort of irony in his voice as he tells you of his past.

A kitchen boy certificate hangs next to University diplomas and honors. It makes you wonder sometimes who the person working next to you, or for you, really is.

This story is absolutely true.

Food quality improves

Army cooks are real pros

by Sp5 Steven Silvers

Sergeant First Class Ronald Bryant, a 34-year-old Army cook, remembers when the mere mention of Army cooking brought up the well-known images: barren, jailhouse-type mess halls, brown mountains of spuds in need of peeling, endless lines of serving trays brimming with reddish lumps of chipped beef and slabs of shingles. He also remembers that the images were sometimes based on the unfortunate truth, and that Army cooks like himself were considered to be something less than human.

Looking larger than his six-foot frame in his spotless cook's whites and chef hat, Bryant almost laughs as he remembers how the title was thrust upon him. It was 1968 and he was a fresh recruit from Durham, N.C., standing in the wrong line at the wrong time; someone pointed a finger at him and said, "You. You're a cook. Report to the mess hall."

That was all there was to it in those days, he recalls. Cooks were uninspired people who got volunteered for a job nobody really wanted; Army food was a necessary evil nobody could really say anything good about.

But things are different now. Attitudes have changed, and so has the vocabulary. Mess halls aren't mess halls anymore; they're called dining facilities. And the entire food service program, cooks and all, is enjoying a relatively new and growing wave of downright respect from both its own customers and its counterparts in the civilian food industry.

"It used to be, when I came into the Army, the cook was just ignored," Bryant said. "The cook was the lowest lowlife person there was. But now they've stretched the food service industry and recognized the Army cook more than they've ever done before."

The Competitive Edge

Not that there aren't any more gripes coming from the kitchen. Army cooks still rightly point out that theirs is a job with often murderous hours, with holidays spent preparing meals for others, and with "comp time" seldom seen at many posts—all this in addition to the less-than-friendly reception they still get from many soldiers in the serving line.

But for Bryant, one of some 20,000 active Army cooks, the new-found recognition has been a change for the better, bringing with it what all the cooks keep asking for—training. Last summer, Bryant was one of six Army cooks who each year attend a two-week scholarship course in cuisine at the Culinary Institute of America, a plush, sprawling campus in Hyde Park, N.Y. For the attendees, the course is the grand prize in a yearly Army-wide competition that judges large, small and field facilities on



food preparation, appearance and cleanliness. Named the Phillip A. Connelly Awards after a civilian who helped found it, the contest offers its winners the chance to send their head cooks to New York. Eighteen other cooks from the winners' kitchens attend a two-week training-with-industry scholarship course at restaurants in the United States, Europe and Korea.

"It's kind of unusual to have people recognized by asking them to get more training," said the Army's chief of logistics Lt. Gen. Richard H. Thompson. "But this is what these people want. It's what they've strived for and it's something they're proud to have obtained."

The Army isn't complaining. "Of course," Thompson added, "you take back these enhanced skills to your organization. And everybody who competes has to get better at what he or she does."

It's been said that there isn't a cook past basic training who hasn't at least heard of the Connellies. The contest is one of the biggest events of the year for any chow hall, from the huge "consolidated" in Fort Bragg, N.C.,

to the homey, 10-table kitchen on top of a radar site in South Korea. Floors are stripped and waxed and rewaxed again, special meals are planned, and everything gets scrutinized for cleanliness—from the greasetrap behind the oven to the skin under the cook's fingernails. The contest is more than a motivator; it's a shot-in-the-arm for morale and performance, proved good for pretty much the entire year. And knowing the formula works, the Army has made competition one of its most-used tools in improving its food, its cooks and the still somewhat tarnished images of both.

In addition to the Connellies, Army cooks from around the world vie for individual recognition during an annual competition and workshop at Fort Lee, Va., home of the Army Quartermaster Corps and one of three cook schools in the Army. More than 150 cooks of all ranks showed up for the 1983 event—as opposed to only 40 when the contest was first held eight years ago—and fried, baked, boiled and designed some 300 food entries for judging, from complete meals and fancy centerpieces to

cold buffets and box lunches.

As a rule, some of the winning cooks from the Fort Lee contest go on to become members of the prestigious Army Culinary Arts Team, which has gained an impressive record in past national and international culinary shows. The Army team took top honors at the National Restaurant Association's 1982 competition in Chicago, winning two gold medals in pastry and buffet and grand prizes for both.

Those awards resulted in an even bigger victory for the team: an invitation from the World Association of Cooks Societies to compete in the 1984 International Culinary Olympics in West Germany. While Army cooks were members of the U.S. team in the past, this is the first time that the Army has been asked to represent itself.

"I think it helps our effort to improve our self-image and the self-esteem of the cook," Thompson said. "He recognizes where he is. And it dispells the unfortunate image we've had over the years of Spam, dehydrated eggs and C-rations, which some people still think of when they think of Army cooking."

A New Look

The importance of improving the quality and reputation of Army food was officially known as far back as 1948, when Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower—then the Army chief of staff—was quoted in a press release as saying, "Food is part of a soldier's pay and none of it should be counterfeited."

But it wasn't until 1972, long after the advent of such dubious innovations as dehydrated eggs and C-rations, that the Army became intent on putting chow in the modern age. The needed push came that year with the creation of the Army's "Subsistence Operations Review Board,"

which laid down the groundwork for millions of dollars of research, revisions and new techniques for feeding the troops.

More than ten years later those efforts are giving Army food a whole new look. Millions have already been spent upgrading hundreds of dining facilities, and the Army plans on spending \$183 million more to get all its eateries modernized by 1990. An old "brown boot" veteran might not recognize the old chow hall anymore: soldiers eat in a comfortable, restaurant-like atmosphere, many with padded booths and with linen on the tables. Some larger places have complete table service, and even more offer take-out orders for those who can't get away from the desk or foxhole long enough for a sit-down meal.

Back in the kitchen, the cooks have more room to work in and newer equipment to work with, with future improvements scheduled to include on-line computers that will help with everyday chores like keeping track of stock, planning menus and counting customers.

The menu is different, also. Soldiers can choose between an entree or short-order line; they can belly-up to a salad bar or self-serve the soft ice cream machine. Many places host special weekly or monthly dinners—some with local entertainment—based around a theme or an especially delectable entree: Ethnic Food Night, Steak Night, Pizza and Beer Night.

"Back in 1961 you had one meat, one starch and one vegetable, take it or leave it," said SFC Sylvester Smith, an instructor at Fort Lee. "Today you have choices. You have a variety of foods that most troops have never seen before coming into the Army."

An equally ambitious effort involves the quality of food that

goes to soldiers in the field. A new system, called by officials as "the most significant field-feeding innovation in 40 years," gives the Army a heat-on-the-move capability so that troops can eat hot meals only ten minutes after the kitchen unit arrives.

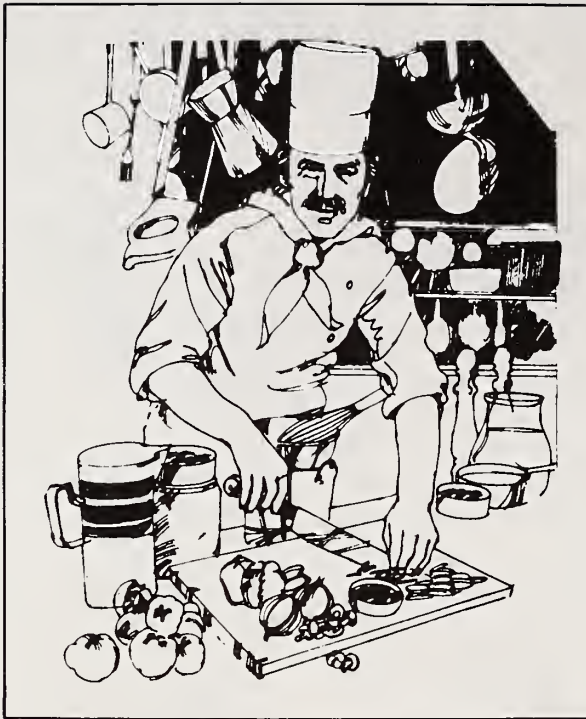
And there is not a can in sight. Instead, soldiers eat from "tray-packs," fully-prepared, shelf-stable entrees that cooks need only heat and serve. With "acceptability testing" still underway, there are enough tray-pack varieties to make up a full ten-day menu, including meats, vegetables, pastries and more. Many more items are scheduled

for addition.

"Somewhere the Army forgot how to heat food on the move," Thompson said. "We used to do it in the early soup kitchens in World War I, and in the interim we forgot how. We've relearned with the new tray-pack. It gives us more variety, more depth."

Also new for field feeding is the "Meal, Ready-to-Eat Ration," or MRE, which is now entering the Army inventory. Using advanced food-packaging technology, the MREs can be easily carried in a pocket, eaten cold or heated by as little as body heat. Officials add that the MREs taste far better than combat rations of the past.





Getting and Keeping Seasoned Cooks

But improvements in field and garrison dining only underscore the Army's most important asset in its multi-million dollar programs; the stabilizing force still is the 94 Bravo Food Service Specialist—the cook.

While the intent has always existed, the money has not, putting improvements earmarked for in-house cooks training behind more technical innovations. But that trend might be reversing. Officials seem confident they'll finally get the \$5 million they need to build a new cooks school at Fort Lee, replacing the woefully outdated wooden barracks structures used now. And the school has already started offering a new 13-week advanced course, filling a void in training for mid-level food service sergeants.

The Army's eagerness to give

its cooks as much training as possible stems from the fact that professional development is why most recruits enlist as cooks in the first place, and why NCOs stay on another hitch. The word is out that Army food service training is at least comparable to—and far less expensive than—what the civilian world offers; and with the Army there's a job to go to once training is over. Every year some 3,000 men and women enlist to take advantage of the opportunity.

PFC Turk Edwards, twenty-eight, had seven years experience as a cook in New York before he enlisted "to get the culinary sheepskin" he couldn't afford. Half-way through the 8-week basic course, he seemed impressed with the Army way of doing things.

"Most civilian places wouldn't stand up to it," he said. "The equipment here is superior and

the Army gets better grades for neatness. We have inspections every morning, and everything gets washed. Your hands get wrinkled from all the washing."

Saying that his goal is to someday compete as a member of the Army culinary team, Edwards explained that he considers himself—and Army cooks in general—to be a far cry from the sort of person often associated with his new occupation.

"The stereotype cook is fat, has a cigar in his mouth and is always cooking beans," he said. "It doesn't happen."

Regardless of whether the degrading stories are true anymore, Army chow might always have a bit of an image problem. The military folks are just as guilty of dishing out abuse; with them it's almost tradition. Soldiers still march along singing about biscuits rolling off the table and coffee that tastes like iodine, and post newspapers still run cartoons like the recent one, where an old-timer says to a sergeant: "Yea, I'll never forget Army food. In fact, I can still taste it!"

"There is a feeling that Army food is not quite there, that it is something to be sneered at, something to be laughed at," said Maj. Gordon Wilkinson, chief of the Culinary Skills Division at Fort Lee. "And that's entirely wrong. Today, money is being spent wisely, food is being accounted for sensibly, and the food that goes out is produced by people who are interested in their work and who are trying very hard to be professional. We want to improve the standard of food on a soldier's plate. Everything we do is geared toward that."

Editor's Note: Steven Silvers is an associate editor with the Army News Service in Washington, D.C.



I am your Flag

I am your Flag.

I was born on June 14th, 1777.

I am more than just cloth shaped into a design.

I am the refuge of the World's oppressed people.

I am the silent sentinel of Freedom.

I am the emblem of the greatest sovereign nation on earth.

I am the inspiration for which American Patriots gave their lives and fortunes.

I have led your sons into battle from Valley Forge to the bloody swamps of Vietnam.

*I walk in silence with each of your Honored Dead, to their final resting place beneath
the silent White Crosses, row upon row.*

*I have flown through Peace and War, Strife and Prosperity, and amidst it all I have
been respected.*

My Red Stripes . . . symbolize the blood spilled in defense of this glorious nation.

My White Stripes . . . signify the burning tears shed by Americans who lost their sons.

My Blue Field . . . is indicative of God's heaven under which I fly.

My Stars . . . clustered together, unify 50 States as one, for God and Country.

"Old Glory" is my nickname, and proudly I wave on high.

Honor me, respect me, defend me with your lives and your fortunes.

Never let my enemies tear me down from my lofty position, lest I never return.

Keep alight the fires of patriotism, strive earnestly for the spirit of democracy.

*Worship Eternal God and keep His commandments, and I shall remain the bulwark of
peace and freedom for all mankind.*

I am your Flag.

Author Unknown

Miller chooses Army again

Would you believe that Rodger Miller, the operations specialist, is here at Diogenes Station?

Would you believe that Rodger Miller, the retired county sheriff, is stationed here?

Would you believe that Rodger Miller, the famous country singer, is here?

Well, two out of three isn't bad. Sgt. Rodger Miller, an operations specialist at Hippodrome and a former sheriff, is here, re-starting an Army career begun 20 years ago.

After a three and a half year stint in the Army during the early 1960's, Miller left the service and got into police work "by accident."

"I got out of the service and went to Kansas to look for work," Miller said. "In Pennsylvania (he was raised in Beaver Dale, about 60 miles from Pittsburgh), everything was shut down in those days. I got a job helping construct airplanes for a major aircraft company.

"I had a friend who was working as a reserve police officer. He talked me into going down to take the test for the reserves and thus continue working at the aircraft company. When I got down

there, the recruiting officer talked me into taking a job as a full-time policeman," he said.

After two and a half years working for the city of Wichita, Kansas, Miller was hired by the County of Santa Barbara, Calif., as a deputy sheriff and deputy coroner.

The change in pace was dramatic, he said.

The City of Wichita was putting out a radio call every one and one half seconds (the city had 400 cars on the street). When I first got to Santa Barbara County, I went two and a half weeks before I got my first call."



Sgt. Rodger Miller plays a friendly game of darts and recounts his life as an ex-sheriff.
(U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Sherry Kirkman)

During the next 14 years, Miller worked his way up to become the county's sheriff before his retirement in 1981. He was able to retire with only 16 and one half years of police work as he was allowed to count his three and a half years of military duty.

After purchasing a diesel rig and driving for a year ("That was just too much hard work for a little bit of pay," he said, laughing), he talked to an Army recruiter about re-entering service.

as opposed to Basic Training. We didn't have any of the hand-to-hand combat training the second time. We had very little to do with mines, booby traps or explosives of any kind whereas in '62, we went into that in great detail."

A veteran of overseas service in Okinawa and Vietnam and involvement in the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 (he pulled 50 days sea duty as part of a backup force for contingencies), Miller said today's Army is quite differ-

Whereas, 20 years ago, the emphasis seemed to be on the intellectual and physical ability to get the job done. Now, it's still there, but it's not the same type of emphasis. You're still expected to do your job, but it just doesn't seem quite the same as it was then."

Leaning back in his chair, he continued. "Possibly because back then, everybody was aware that their first job was as a combat soldier. Today, it seems like you're a rear-echelon soldier, everybody is.

"The big thing I see now, the emphasis seems to be on physical training.

Twenty years ago, the emphasis was on the intellectual and physical ability to get the job done. . . . I guess if I had to describe myself in one word, it would be 'patriot.' I've always been for the country . . ."

When the recruiter convinced him he wasn't too old to come back in, Miller began Basic Training for a second time at Fort Dix, New Jersey, almost exactly 20 years after his first assignment there.

"It used to be the 3rd Training Regiment at Fort Dix," he said, "and now it's the third Brigade. The same courses, the same firing ranges, nothing had really changed. Except in '62 we double-timed and walked everywhere; in '82 we were trucked.

"Believe it or not," he said, running his hand through his crewcut light-brown hair, "it was much easier than it was at 17. I worked a whole lot harder when I was in Basic in '62 than I did in '82."

Miller, who is married and has two daughters, called the training "more intense" in 1962. "Of course," he said, "there was a war going on. They called it BIT—Basic Infantry Training—

ent from what it was 20 years ago.

"There is a lot of laxness now," he said, pausing before he continued. "I think it was a lot 'tighter' in those days than it is now. Everything had to be 'spit and polished' down right.

"I think the job gets done just as it did then. I think the attitudes in getting it done are different, but it still gets done. I really won't say it's worse or better, it's just different."

"It was like a different Army," he said, remembering when he first joined. "It was a combat Army, it wasn't a peace-time Army in '62. Everyone was Infantryman first, and that was the reason for Basic Infantry Training. Your military occupational specialty was 'primary,' but it was actually secondary in importance to being a soldier.

"The big thing I see now," the Chico State (Calif.) University graduate said, "the emphasis seems to be on physical training.

"That may not be accurate," he said, "but that's what I think. But, I suppose every peace-time Army feels that way."

Looking back over his break in service, Miller said he didn't regret it as he felt what he did on the outside was necessary.

Retiring from a civilian job and then entering the Army isn't what most people would consider a normal job progression, but Miller commented that "I don't live too much by the normals, I guess. I do a lot of things backwards. Small minds do that," he said, chuckling.

"I guess if I had to describe myself in one word it would be 'patriot.' I've always been for the country, even though I know we've made some mistakes," he said.

Mistakes or no, Sgt. Rodger Miller seems to be well aware of where he is, where he has been and where he is going, and is confident of his ability to get there.

Places fourth in competition

The 527th captures trophy cup

In the 66th MI Group, the 527th MI Bn team captured the best non-German team trophy cup for the second year in a row and placed fourth overall in an international marching competition held in Wixberg, Germany,

January 22, 1983.

Capt. Donald Zedler led Capt. Mark Pankow, 1st Lt. Michael Lee, and SSgt. Mark Little to their victory for the 527th. Zedler and Pankow are veterans of the 82 team as well.

Thirty-two teams competed in this, the largest and, up to the present, most difficult International Wixberg March/Patrol.

The course, consisting of 15 kilometers cross country, up and down hills, was divided into seven stations. These had to be reached through accurate land navigation by compass, map, or sketches.

At different stations, teams were tested in military proficiency and skills such as hand grenade throwing, marksmanship, first aid, Geneva Convention, the Warsaw Pact and NATO tracked vehicle, airplane, jet and helicopter identification, coding and decoding of message traffic, map sketching and distance estimation.

The entire forced-march patrol was graded on speed, as were the various tests. All testing, as well as the entire patrol, was conducted in the German language.

The team faced German active and reserve teams that were determined to avenge their loss to the 527th team in 1982. Their determination and extensive training paid off. The 1st Panzer Battalion 201 placed first, followed by two other German teams. The 527th clinched a solid fourth among 32 teams, and was the best non-German team.

Weather conditions of cold, snow and ice were ideal (?) for a winter patrol. The terrain was hilly to mountainous, covering open flats and forest areas. The town of Altena, in the Sauerland, had to be passed through on the fringe of the course as well.

The course was enjoyed greatly by the team members. The patrol was over challenging terrain, and the language barrier was not a problem as three of the team members are fluent in the German language.



Change of Command Ceremony at Field Station Berlin

by SSgt. Charles E. Johnson Jr.

At Field Station Berlin, B Company held a Change of Command Ceremony on May 25, 1983.

Capt. John F. O'Brien turned over command of the company to Capt. Gerald H. Clayton.

The ceremony was followed by a co-hosted reception for the soldiers and guests of B Company.

The outgoing commander, Capt. John F. O'Brien, will return to Connecticut to enter

law school this summer. He plans to return to active duty as a Judge Advocate General Corps Officer upon completion of his studies in 1986.

The incoming commander, Capt. Gerald H. Clayton, is a 1978 Distinguished Military Graduate of the University of South Florida ROTC Program. Prior to his commissioning, Capt. Clayton served at Field Station Augsburg and with the 138th ASA Company (Avn).

Commissioned as a Signal Corps Officer, Clayton was a Platoon Leader and Communications Electronic Staff Officer with the 25th Infantry Division. His subsequent transfer to the Military Intelligence Corps sent him to Field Station Berlin where he has served as MCO of Team II.

Clayton is a graduate of the Signal Officer's Basic Course and the Military Intelligence Officer's Advanced Course.

"Flaming Dragon" qualifies for Connelly Award

by Sp4 David L. Satterfield

On April 6, 1983, the USAFS-K Dining Facility, "The Flaming Dragon" located at Zoeckler Station, was presented the Commanding General's Award for the Best Large Dining Facility in INSCOM. This award, indorsed by Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III and presented by Col. Richard J. Powers, Jr., qualifies the dining facility for the Phillip A. Connelly Award, which is awarded annually for "Excellence in Food Service—Army Wide" in three different cate-

gories—large, small and field operations.

In presenting the award to the staff of the Flaming Dragon, Col. Powers expressed his pride in being able to present an award of such magnitude to the Zoeckler Station, but also, appeared somewhat hesitant in "rewarding such hard work with such a small token" and he "wished he could give all concerned a little piece of the award."

Even though the personnel

from the dining facility are not guaranteed winning the Connelly Award, the colonel said he "was proud as could be, no matter what happens in the competition."

In closing, he declared "I am just delighted to be able to pass onto all the fine people of this facility this award—a great example of 'TEAMWORK' . . . to the best of my knowledge, this is the first time the Zoeckler Station has won this award."

Weapons competition in Germany

by Joy Peterson

A four nation international shoot, weapons competition, was held at Lagerlachfeld Range, Lagerlachfeld, Germany, on May 14. Nations represented in the international shoot were the hosting nation of Germany, with competing nations of France, Great Britain and the United States.

The competition had two phases—phase one was shooting two practice rounds and then

eight for qualification with the German K98 (1898 bolt action mauser, 47 inch, 8½ lbs.) rifle. These qualification rounds were shot at a circular bull's-eye target, where a maximum of 80 points could be obtained for each phase, per individual, at a distance of 200 meters.

Phase two consisted of each of the four members per team shooting two practice rounds again and eight for qualification,

this time with a P38, 9mm service pistol or caliber .45 pistol, from a distance of 25 meters.

Each team member could achieve a maximum of 160 points from the entire competition. Team standings were then calculated by adding each team members' points to get the total for the team score.

A total of 17, four-man teams competed in the competition—11 German teams took part in the competition, with a Frenchman on one of the teams; one British team was entered; and five American teams completed the team entries.

The American teams were comprised of members from HHC, Support Battalion, the First Operations Battalion, HHD, United States Military Community Augsburg, and a composite group from the 1/30th Field Artillery and a Britian from the 14th Signal Regiment. HHC, Support Battalion was represented by team members: MSgt. Bob Miller, Sp4 Quincy Wright, SSgt. Tom Lumpkin, and 1st Sgt. Larry Miller. First Operations Battalion was represented by: Sgt. Ivi Sanguinetti, SSgt. Dave Parish, SSgt. Bascom Gordon and Sgt. Floyd Fugatt.

Support Battalion's team was the highest placing allied team in the competition—they took 8th place with a team score of 267. First Operation's team placed 10th with a team score of 233. The two teams from HHD, USMCA placed 11th and 16th.

The first five placing teams were awarded trophies for their achievement. All team members were also presented certificates for their participation. Sgt. David Stading, HHD, USMCA, received a P38 Luger for his being selected as the best allied pistol expert.



SSgt. Tom Lumpkin fires the German K98 rifle during international competition. (Photo by Joy Peterson)

VHFS is contender for Connelly Award

by Sp4 Scott Wood

The Vint Hill Farms Station Consolidated Dining Facility (CDF) was recently selected as INSCOM's final round representative in the "small CDF" category for the Army-wide annual Philip A. Connelly competition.

The facility has been selected as a Connelly Award finalist for the second year in a row, according to SFC Henry Foster, CDF, NCOIC.

The annual competition provides recognition of excellence of the preparation and service of food in Army dining facilities. The competition is sponsored by the International Food Service Executives Association (IFSEA).

An evaluation team, composed of military and civilian food service specialists from IFSEA and the Troop Support Agency, Fort Lee, Va., spent two days in May judging the facility in areas such as management, training supervision, sanitation, and food preparation and quality.

The evaluation team inspected the entire service process of two consecutive complete meals.

Every aspect of the facility's mission, from refrigeration to the sound level of the dining room, was closely examined.

The Vint Hill dining facility has borrowed several ideas from civilian restaurants, such as a daily salad bar, to ensure its popularity with the diners.

Health and nutrition programs have recently been instituted in conjunction with the facility. Health Awareness classes conducted by Dewitt Army Hospital service members and nutrition literature from commercial industries and DA agencies have been made available to the soldiers.

The facility serves more than just the soldiers here at Vint Hill. Cub Scouts and Boy Scouts banquets are frequently held in the facility as well as many other ethnic history and holiday celebrations.

The Connelly Awards Program was established in 1968 to recognize and reward excellence in Army food service. The program is named after the late, former president of the IFSEA.

The competition is divided into three categories: large dining facilities serving more than 200 troops, small dining facilities for less than 200, and field kitchens.

The Connelly competition is a challenge to soldiers. It has helped instill a sense of prestige and satisfaction in food service workers.

"We spent long hours of work on food preparation and service and facility sanitation," said Foster. "We began getting ready for the competition in January and now we're looking to the Army-wide results in July."

The awards are presented at the Connelly Awards Ceremony held in August at the annual IFSEA convention in Salt Lake City, Utah.

66th MI GP upholds tradition

by Sp4 Tim Hanks

On the evening of March 26th, the 66th MI Group upheld an old tradition in the form of an Enlisted Dining In.

Held in the Community Club with Lt. Col. J. Barrie Williams as the guest speaker, it was well received. CSM Grady L. Adams, as President of the Mess, led an evening filled with customs dating back to Washington's Continental Army.

With guests from all of the 66th's sub-units, it was a time for meeting old friends and reaffirming the traditional values of military camaraderie and morale.

Many in attendance were "pleasantly surprised," as they thought it "would be much stuffer." It was even "amusing" and "very funny" to some. For the most part, it was "great, with all the people in from the supporting units, seeing people you haven't seen for a long time."

Many thanks are in order for the many people who helped with arrangements, sold tickets, and in general gave support to the cause of promoting unit cohesiveness and morale. The Color Guard did an outstanding job, as well as everyone else involved.

The 166th in training exercises

by Capt. James Ward

Elements of the 166th MI Company at Vint Hill took to the field recently to participate in "Operation Interlock," the most complex deployment to date for the company.

The transportation of three detachments to three installations by different modes of transportation was involved.

SFC Livingston "flew" his detachment by C-5 aircraft from Andrews Air Force Base to Fort Stewart, Ga.

SFC Gates "moved" his detachment by rail from Fort Belvoir to Fort Bragg, N.C.

SFC Whitman and his crew "road-marched" from Vint Hill to Fort Monmouth, N.J.

The weather failed to cooperate during the exercise as high winds, heavy rain and seven inches of snow (at Fort Bragg) greeted the 166th soldiers. Upon arrival at the sites, equipment was set up, communications were established and the operation was underway.

"Camp Swampy" was erected under the supervision of SFC Livingston, SSgt. Newman, and Sgt. Baker in the snake-infested swampland of Fort Stewart. The deer skull and snake draped over their "Restricted Area" sign seemed to deter unauthorized intruders.



C5 Galaxy aircraft at Hunter Army Air Field is waiting to be loaded prior to training exercises. (Photo by Sgt. Tim Hall)



Army vehicle is unloaded from the aircraft. Driver of the vehicle is PFC John Moore. (Photo by Sgt. Tim Hall)



At Fort Stewart, antenna erection at the direction finding site is being carried out by PFC Joyce Wooten (front left), Sgt. Christina Houck (front right) and PFC Dawn Stephenson. (Photo by Sgt. Tim Hall)



The Meritorious Service Medal was presented to SFC Richard Soule (center, right) by Col. Thayer Cumings (center, left), Commander of the 513th MI Group. (Photo by Sp4 Anthony McBee)



Equipment concealed under camouflage. Making last minute adjustments in the exercise is SFC Richard Soule. (Photo by Sp4 Anthony McBee)



SFC Fred Dickson, company motor sergeant (in vehicle), supervises refueling operations. With their back to the camera are SSgt. Brian Collier (left) and Sp5 Alfred Kammerdiener. (Photo by Sp4 Anthony McBee)

NCODP training at FS Berlin

by 2nd Lt. Laura Brockelman



"An informed NCO makes a better leader."

On Apr. 7, 1983 SFC Bowker, NCOIC of NCODP here at Field Station Berlin, had the opportunity to brief SMA Connelly about our NCODP training. Also in attendance were CSM Duncan of Berlin Brigade, CSM Howell of INSCOM, CSM Adams of 66th MI Group, CSM Williams of Augsburg Field Station, and CSM McKnight.

This initial briefing concerned the history, goals of the program, objectives, and those subjects covered within the two week period of instruction. SFC Bowker also elaborated on educational opportunities, managerial leadership skill, and technical skills necessary for the development of NCOs in today's Army.

SMA Connelly found the briefing interesting and he believes it is a necessary and functional program. He commented on the fact that through this program, NCO's have better insight into what is really happening in the Army today and what policies the Army functions under. SMA Connelly concluded his comments after the briefing by stating, "An informed NCO makes a better leader."

Following the briefing, SMA Connelly spoke with the NCODP class. He stressed the point that although the NCOs may learn what their job is, they have to do the job and function as leaders in the Army. SMA Connelly also had a short question and answer period. Some of the questions concerned reenlistment for first term soldiers and the fact that many are not allowed to reenlist.

SMA Connelly stated that only the best soldiers will be able to reenlist. This is because there is a fixed number of soldiers authorized in today's Army. It is not the Army's purpose to eliminate, but the Army must maintain the best soldiers for effective combat readiness.

Those eliminated before their period of service terminates because of overweight or drug and alcohol abuse, are eliminated because they detract from combat readiness which is the Army's overall mission.

Following the question and answer period, he was presented with two plaques by SFC Corujo, one containing the Field Station Berlin NCO Creed and the other containing the Brown Boot award. It was a great honor to have SMA Connelly take the time to visit FS Berlin and offer his comments and advise on how this INSCOM unit can improve.

Training at Fort Meade

by 1st Lt. Joyce E. Byars

The soldiers assigned to the Intelligence and Security Command (INSCOM) at Fort Meade were recently afforded a unique training opportunity. To provide challenging military training and at the same time offer the chance to get away from their routine office functions, male and female enlisted soldiers in the grade of E6 and below attended training in map reading and land navigation.

The training was conducted 28-31 March 1983 by Headquarters Company, Headquarters Support Activity, INSCOM, Fort Meade. Prior to this training, all participants were provided with an individual self-study packet to help them prepare for the classroom phase. This packet consisted of self-instructional map reading/land navigation materials.

Due to the large number of soldiers, the training was given to two groups and consisted of two phases. Phase I, the classroom phase, introduced the soldiers to such subjects as terrain features, plotting grid coordinates and azimuths, determining elevation, using marginal infor-

mation on the map, and converting grid to magnetic azimuths. The four hour classroom phase culminated with an examination in which each soldier demonstrated his or her skills.

Phase II was conducted in "X-ray" and "Whiskey" training areas at Fort Meade. Subjects taught included terrain association, use of the map and compass, and use of the pace count to determine distance travelled. To test what they had learned, teams of two were formed and the teams were required to negotiate a graded land navigation course. This course consisted of multiple requirements of plotting the grid coordinate on a map for a point on the ground, using a magnetic azimuth and a pace count, and negotiating the terrain to an established point. Captain Michael Shanahan, an infantry officer assigned to INSCOM, was the instructor for the four day period.

Approximately 100 soldiers participated in the two phased, performance-oriented training. This is the first time that outdoor training of this magnitude has been offered to INSCOM sol-

diers at Fort Meade. The training, while challenging and new, was considered a success by all participants and their supervisors. "Prior to this training, we were observing a lack of knowledge of basic map reading and land navigation skills as demonstrated on our E5/E6 promotion boards and on Primary Leadership Course (PLC) and SQT scores," said Capt. J. Warren Russell, Commander of Headquarters Company/Headquarters Support Activity. "Therefore, we attempted to give our soldiers the opportunity to learn the basics of map reading and land navigation and to practice what they learned. I believe that the results of future boards and testing will indicate that the training was very beneficial."

In an effort to provide additional challenging performance-oriented training, HQ INSCOM (FGGM) will conduct a Survival Evasion Resistance and Escape (SERE) Field Training Exercise (FTX) in July.

Following classroom instruction in SERE techniques, INSCOM soldiers will be taken to a training area at Fort Meade

and "escape from their captors." Using principles learned, they will have to find their way back to "friendly lines." In order to make the training more realistic, enemy forces, employing dogs, aircraft, and vehicular/foot patrols, will make every effort to locate and capture the INSCOM soldiers. This course will start during daylight and will continue into the late evening.

Highlighting the training will be a talk by MSgt Jon R. Cavai-ani, a Medal of Honor winner and former Prisoner of War in North Vietnam. He will relate his experiences as a POW to emphasize the importance of SERE training.



PFC Joel Geifer (left) uses the compass to direct Sp5 Mary Rouser to their next point.
(U.S. Army photo)



During the terrain association practical exercise, Capt. Shanahan explains how the terrain relates to the map. In the picture are, from left, PFC Joel Giefer, Sp5 Joyce Toye, Pvt. 2 James Burden, Sp4 Todd Fifield and Sp4 Morreese Horton. In the front row, from left, are Sp5 Mary Rouser, Capt. Michael J. Shanahan, and (bending over) PFC Joe Braymen. (U.S. Army photo)



Sp5 Joyce Toye (left) and Pvt. 2 James Burden use teamwork in moving to their required point during map training at Fort Meade. (U.S. Army photo)



The outdoor phase began with an orientation on the terrain and an introduction to the compass. These soldiers represent INSCOM elements at Fort Meade. (U.S. Army photo)



Sp4 Todd Fifield (left) and PFC Joe Braymen discover that the terrain hampers cross country movement during the land navigation training at Fort Meade. (U.S. Army photo)



Sp4 Morreese Horton (left) and Sp5 Joyce Toye confer after reaching their required point during the land navigation training at Fort Meade. (U.S. Army photo)



1st Lt. Joyce Byars (center, kneeling) conducts a critique for INSCOM soldiers at the completion of the graded land navigation exam. From left are PFC Joel Giefer, Sp4 Todd Fifield, PFC Joe Braymen, Pvt. 2 James Burden, Sp4 Morreese Horton, Sp5 Joyce Toye, and Sp5 Mary Rouser. (U.S. Army photo)

Chaplain retires

Chaplain John J. Cunniffe, INSCOM Command Chaplain, retired from the Army on May 1, 1983 after 20 years of military service.

On June 6, he will join the staff of the Military Vicariate, the military diocese of the United States, serving the priests who serve Army, Navy, Air Force and Veterans' hospitals in 91 countries.

The Military Vicariate is a world-wide diocese for more than 2.1 million Catholics on military duty, in Veterans' hospitals or government jobs outside the United States. There are over 2,000 priests in the Vicariate.

Chaplain Cunniffe said, "I'm very excited about my new position. I'll be helping priests from dioceses, monasteries, and reli-

gious orders as they adjust to the military environment and keep on helping them till they retire or leave the service. The Military Vicariate is headed by Cardinal Cooke. Archbishop Ryan is his Vicar. Auxiliary Bishops are O'Connor, Dimino, Roque and Kenny. There are two priests in the Military Tribunal. The rest of the staff consists of two Monsignori and myself. The office is in the Chancery office of the Archdiocese of New York in New York City."

Chaplain Cunniffe continued, "My thanks to you for your prayers these past twenty years. You brought me back safely and, thank God, in good health. My prayers will continue to be with you for each of your intentions."

Walkathon for Aaron

by SSgt. Charles E. Johnson Jr.

As members of the military, we sometimes take medical care for granted. We are assured that we'll never have to worry about the high cost of medical care. But for one of our fellow service members, SSgt. James Polhemus, this has proven not to be the case. His son Aaron needs a liver transplant without which he will soon die. CHAMPUS can't pay

the estimated \$90,000 cost because the operation is considered "experimental surgery."

In an attempt to help raise the money for Aaron, soldiers of FS Berlin were joined by members of the Berlin Brigade and airmen from Templehof Central Airport in a Walkathon. The Walkathon was the idea of CSM Raymond McKnight and was set up by 1st

Sgt. Jay Taggart, of A Company, USAFS Berlin. The walk began at Yankee Stadium on Andrews Kaserne and finished 15 miles later at Berlin's historic Freedom Bridge. A total of 55 soldiers and airmen raised over \$10,000 to help defray the cost of the operation.

Sgt. Bob Stachow of A Company, USAFS Berlin, was the first to finish the course in the outstanding time of 1 hour and 45 minutes. All fifty-five walkers who began the walk were able to complete the entire course.

The runners and walkers will now collect the money from people who pledged. The funds will be forwarded to a Trust Fund set up for Aaron in Texas, where his father has been transferred in order to be close to the medical care Aaron needs.

Father and son ceremony

The commander of the Fort Meade Military Intelligence Detachment, Counterintelligence/Signal Security Support Battalion, 902d Military Intelligence Group, recently had the unique honor of performing a double ceremony for a father and his son.

Maj. Terry L. Smith, the detachment commander, participated in the reenlistment of Special Agent Tomas A. Gallardo of the Fort Ritchie, Maryland Resident Office.

Following the reenlistment ceremony, Maj. Smith enlisted Special Agent Gallardo's son, Tomas A. Gallardo, Jr., in the Regular Army on Feb. 23, 1983.

The senior Tomas Gallardo is continuing to serve his country at the Fort Ritchie office while his son is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas.



On Feb. 23, 1983, Maj. Terry L. Smith, detachment commander, participated in the reenlistment of Special Agent Tomas A. Gallardo of the Fort Ritchie, Maryland Resident Office.



In the same ceremony, Maj. Smith enlisted Tomas A. Gallardo, Jr. in the Regular Army. He is stationed at Fort Bliss, Texas while his father will continue to serve at Fort Ritchie.



Sp5 Paul A. Busch won three awards upon graduation from the Seventh Army NCO Academy. They include Honor Graduate (second academically in his class of 165; Distinguished Leadership Award for his platoon; and Commandant's Inspection Award winner.

Graduate of NCO Academy

Sp5 Paul A. Busch, assigned to Headquarters, Headquarters and Operations Company, 18th Military Intelligence Battalion, 66th Military Intelligence Group, achieved a rare honor upon graduation from the Seventh Army NCO Academy on Feb. 4, 1983.

There are ten possible awards that may be earned by graduates of this most prestigious of NCO academies: Distinguished Graduate-Commander-In-Chief, United States Army Europe and Seventh Army Award and Winner of the General George S. Patton Award for Excellence (first

academically); Honor Graduate (second, third and fourth academically); General Douglas MacArthur Award for Distinguished Leadership (distinguished leader of each of four platoons); Association of the U.S. Army Award (for student with fewest demerits); and the Commandant's Inspection Award.

Specialist Busch secured honors in three areas: Honor Graduate (second academically in his class of 165); Distinguished Leadership Award for his platoon; and Commandant's Inspection

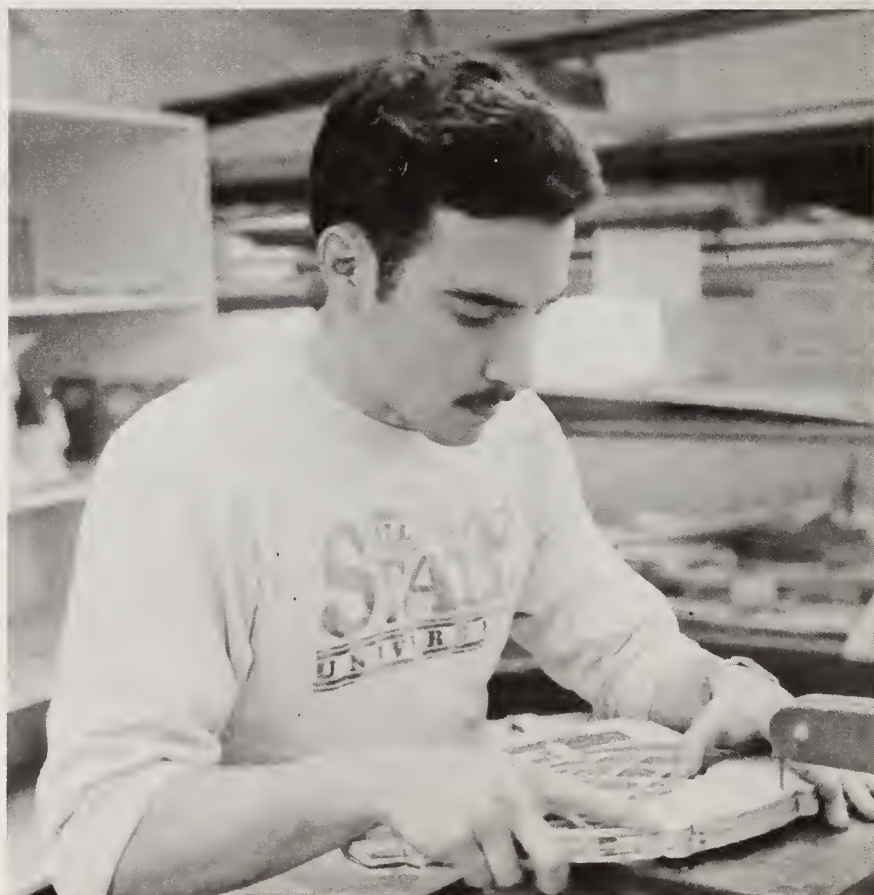
Award winner. A conversation with a representative of the Seventh Army NCO Academy revealed that this is a rare occurrence achieved only by a handful of students in the history of the academy.

Busch is stationed at INSCOM's 18th Military Intelligence Battalion located in Munich. He is a graduate of the Defense Language Institute.

For his outstanding achievement, Busch has received the Army Achievement Medal and an exemption from all rostered duties for a period of one year from date of graduation.

Luedtke wins award

by SSgt. Ken Distler



Sp4 Dean F. Luedtke, recipient of the coveted Soldier's Medal for heroism, relaxes at the station Craft Shop. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Sherry Kirkman)

In Sinop, Turkey a U.S. Army Communications Command soldier has been presented with one of the Army's most prestigious awards, the Soldier's Medal, for saving the life of one soldier and attempting to save the life of another.

Sp4 Dean F. Luedtke, assigned to USACC-Turkey, received the award in a special ceremony on April 13. It was presented by Brig. Gen. Norman Archibald, Commanding General of the 5th Signal Command, during a visit to Diogenes Station and USACC-Turkey.

Luedtke's life-saving action occurred Sept. 12, 1982 at a Turkish-American beach used by

Diogenes Station personnel. A soldier swimming there was carried offshore by a strong undertow and Luedtke and two other soldiers responded to his calls for help.

The soldier was rescued but in the process, one of the two other soldiers who had responded with Luedtke was carried offshore by the current, along with one of the beach's lifeguards.

Luedtke returned to the water to assist, but due to the strong current and fatigue, he and the lifeguard were unable to maintain their hold on the drowning soldier and had to return to shore.

Jones is Command EEO Officer

Mr. Brady C. Jones was recently appointed as the Command Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for USAINSCOM. He is responsible for formulating program policy and providing guidance to insure that an affirmative action program is integrated into the total INSCOM Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

Prior to his appointment as CMD EEOO, Mr. Jones served as the Command HR/EO Officer in ODCSPER.

He has five years federal service and 20 years military service.

He graduated from the University of Nebraska with a BS degree in Law Enforcement, and a MA degree from Central Michigan University in Personnel Management.

He is a graduate of the Defense Equal Opportunity Management Institute and several management and civilian personnel development courses.



Mr. Brady C. Jones is the new Command Equal Employment Opportunity Officer for INSCOM.

FS Korea has outstanding graduates

by David L. Hooper

At USAFS-K the Primary Leadership Course 4-83, held in February-March 1983, produced five outstanding soldiers within the 3rd Military Intelligence Battalion that are now qualified to lead as First Line Supervisors. They are Sp4 Melinda C. Brockett, Sp5 Chris M. Flegel, Sgt. Thad N. Massagee, Sp4 Frank D. Thompkins and myself.

We scratched, clawed and climbed amid the snow and smoke of the Uijongbu region to successfully complete the prescribed course of instruction.

With emphasis placed on technical and tactical proficiency in conjunction with physical readiness training, the Eighth United States Army Wightman Non-commissioned Officers Academy personnel lead the way.

In close academic competition, Flegel had a perfect score of 650 points and earned the second place overall standing of Honor Graduate. Brockett distinguished herself by attaining a spot on the Commandant's list. Massagee won the dubious honor of push-up champ, performing 1.130 of them during the 30-day course.

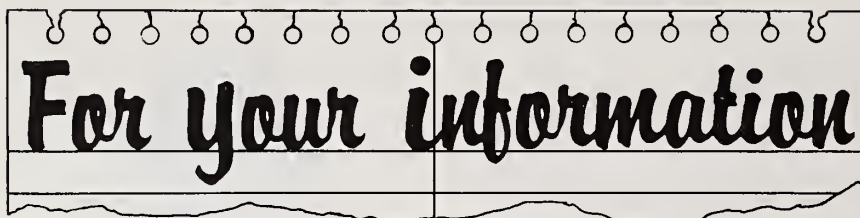
Welch is selectee

Sp5 Susan M. Welch, administrative specialist for the Fort Monmouth MI Detachment, 902d MI Group, was selected as the Fort Monmouth NCO of the Month for March.

Welch was selected after fierce competition between soldiers from several units stationed at Fort Monmouth.

Col. John T. Patterson, Chief of Staff, U.S. Army Communications-Electronics Command, presented Welch with the Army Achievement Medal and a \$50.00 savings bond.

Welch, a six-year Army careerist, is currently scheduled to attend Fort Huachuca under the BEAR Program.



Army Correspondence Courses

In April 1983, the Institute for Professional Development (IPD), automatically distributed the first comprehensive catalog of Army Correspondence Course Program (ACCP) courses and subcourses. This new publication, DA Pamphlet 351-20 (Correspondence Course Catalog), was sent to unit training offices, education centers and military occupational specialty (MOS) libraries. There are 490 courses and 3,000 subcourses listed in the 716-page catalog. Dated March 1, 1983, this one book replaces all 22 volumes in the previous DA Pam 351-20 series.

All correspondence courses produced by 18 different TRADOC schools and four DOD/DA consolidated activities are included. Officers, warrant officers and enlisted personnel in Active and Reserve Components, ROTC, National Defense Cadet Corps, authorized federal employees, foreign military, government contractors, and non-U.S. citizens employed by DOD are eligible to study selected correspondence courses. This new catalog does not include correspondence courses offered by the ten DOD/DA non-consolidated activities, which

administer their own courses, but it explains how and where to obtain them.

DA Pamphlet 351-20 is divided into three parts. Part I explains how to enroll and contains other information pertinent to IPD/ACCP. Part II lists all correspondence courses, subcourses and credit hours available through TRADOC schools and DOD/DA consolidated activities, and explains the objective and eligibility requirements for each course. Part III lists all 3,000 subcourses, with a short description of each, the MOS it supports, and the number of credit hours for successful completion.

Correspondence courses are free of charge to all U.S. Armed Forces. Active Army soldiers, E-5 and below, receive one promotion point for every five hours of correspondence course credit. National Guard and Reserve officers and enlisted soldiers receive one retirement point for every 3 hours of correspondence course credit. Completion certificates and a limited number of diplomas are awarded. Some courses may be accepted for credit toward a college degree.

Units that have not received

DA Pam 351-20, the Correspondence Course Catalog, or have requirements for additional copies, must order directly from the AG Publications Center, 2800 Eastern Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21220. A completed DA Form 4569, USAAGPC Requisition Code, is required. Units must have, or obtain, a publications standard single account (SSA) number, as explained in AR 310-2.

Questions pertaining to correspondence courses should be addressed to:

Institute for Professional
Development
U.S. Army Training Support
Center

Newport News, Va. 23628
or call AUTOVON 927-3085,
FTS 988-3085, or commercial
(804) 878-3085.

The Army and its food inspectors

Thanks to Army veterinary food inspectors, commissary customers can be sure that purchased food items are wholesome and fresh. The inspectors examine the food when it arrives at the commissary's receiving dock and continue to check the food until it is sold.

The inspectors examine food items to determine "Is it safe to eat?" and "Is it fresh and does it

meet grade or other purchase requirements?"

The inspectors verify that delivered food items were produced in approved plants which have met standards of sanitation required to sell to the military. They also insure that food has been delivered at the proper temperatures, has been protected against contamination, is wholesome and meets federal food quality standards.

After the food has been inspected and accepted, the veterinary inspectors insure that the processing, handling and storage of food has been performed in a sanitary manner and food quality protected.

Each day the inspectors check the storage, processing and display areas, storage temperatures, produce quality, product code dates and sanitation. They maintain quality history records on dairy and prepared salads, monitor the fat content of ground meat products and send food samples to the laboratory when necessary.

In addition to the daily observations, a representative from the installation Veterinary Activity conducts a formal sanitary inspection at least once a month to insure that conditions and methods used in the commissary continue to provide the consumer with wholesome, high quality food. The inspectors coordinate with other federal agencies involved in food safety, participate in food recalls and examine customer returns for wholesomeness or quality to determine the problem and any corrective measures needed.

The next time you commissary shop, rest assured that the veterinary inspectors have come along in front of you and insured that the food you buy is fit to eat.



Tips for a better diet

by Flo Dunn

Army commissary customers are receiving tips to a better diet for better health and fitness through the Eaters' Almanac, say officials at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency.

For the next year, Eaters' Almanac, a series of 26 four-page pamphlets originally published by the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, will be available, without cost, to commissary shoppers.

The pamphlets discuss why and how to eat a better diet: a diet that is low in salt and sugar, high in fiber and low in cholesterol and fat, particularly saturated fat.

Each almanac is keyed to a specific seasonal event or availability of food items. Subjects of future issues include: "Cholesterol & Your Heart," "3 Important

Fat Facts," "The Triple Bonus in Lowfat Milk Products," "Heart Facts About Diet & Exercise," "4th of July Heart Pleasing Recipes and Buying Tips," "A Handy Guide to Nature's Candy," "Tempting Lunchbox Treats," "Craving Something Cool?" and many others.

Posters and shelf signs distributed with each issue will be displayed through the commissaries to maximize customer awareness of the availability of the pamphlets.

The Eaters' Almanac Project is a Nutrition Education Program sponsored by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel and The Surgeon General, Department of the Army. A voluntary survey for shoppers' comments will be conducted at the end of the program.

For your information

You can't beat the system!

by Flo Dunn

During FY 82 the Army commissary system accepted approximately 943,000 personal checks monthly. The return rate for dishonored checks was approximately 3,000 a month, of which approximately 98 percent were redeemed, according to officials at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency.

If you think you can "beat the system," just remember that a mistake can cost you at least \$10 for the commissary handling fee plus any charges your bank may assess for an overdraft. In addition, your commissary check writing privileges may be suspended.

Commissaries deposit their checks daily and many banks have started clearing checks with each other overnight. What this means is that a check you write at the commissary in the morning could be deducted from your account the next day.

The computer revolution and the tight money market have also shortened the amount of time it takes to clear an out-of-town or out-of-state check. If you're gambling that it takes four days for the check to clear, then you

just might lose \$10 plus.

Not all bad checks are written by people trying to "beat the system." Some are legitimate errors. Some occur when a person forgets about money deducted from his separate rations pay while in the field or the fee charged and deducted for a bounced check.

If you have written a dishonored check at the commissary, you have five working days to repay and clear the check. The sooner you pay, the better. If you pay the day the dishonored check gets back to the commissary, you can avoid having a letter sent to your commander. Wait until you receive a letter from commissary management and your name will appear on the installation's temporary suspension list. It takes at least two days to get off that list.

Second offenders are required by Army regulation to attend classes in personal financial management before they can write checks on post again.

So, you can pay now, or pay later. Just remember, it's cheaper to pay now.

DUI changes

A review of Army policy shows that the original intent of the Army green shirt and black pull-over sweater (a combination of simplicity of design and adornment with versatility and comfort) has been negated by wearing unit crests on them.

A modified policy has been announced.

Effective immediately, Distinctive Unit Insignia (DUI) (Unit Crests) will not be worn on the shoulder loops or shoulder marks of the Army Green shirt or black pullover sweater to indicate unit of assignment. Additionally, the crest showing regimental affiliation will not be worn over the name plate on the green shirt. A crest indicating unit of assignment may be worn over the name plate of the black pullover sweater at the option of the local commander.

Editor's Note: The above info was taken from DA message 122200Z July 1983.)

Dining Facility has Open House

by Allyison Yates

The Arlington Hall Station Consolidated Dining Facility celebrated its reopening with an Open House held on April 29, 1983. After four months of extensive renovations, the facility exhibited its new upholstery and decorative wall coverings to a gathering of military and civilian personnel attending the ceremony. Elegant displays of lobster and various hors d'oeuvres were prepared by SSgt. David Henry, CDF manager, and his staff.

Participating in the traditional ribbon cutting at the facility were

Maj. Gen. Albert N. Stubblebine III, Commander, INSCOM, and Lt. Col. Joseph C. Liberti, Post Commander at Arlington Hall. Lt. Col. Liberti stated that he had received very favorable comments from the soldiers concerning not only the renovations in construction but the improved quality of food. (The facility now offers a wide variety of hot entrees, as well as dietary selections and a short-order service.) He commented, "The proof-of-the-pudding is that more soldiers are eating at the facility and are

receiving good, wholesome meals. The principle reason for investing money is to improve the quality of life, and I think this [renovation of the facility] was money well-spent."

Since the facility's reopening, the soldiers at Arlington Hall have benefited from a wider selection and improved quality of food, and those responsible for the planning, execution and completion of the renovation agree that its success was well-worth the effort.

2d MI Battalion (AE) relocates

Supporting the Field Commanders at all echelons is our business in the 66th MI Group, a role which every soldier in every unit of the group is proud to professionally demonstrate.

The 66th MI Group has lost one of its finest professional teams in the intelligence business. Effective 16 June 83, the 2nd MI Bn (AE) will chop to VII U.S. Corps and become, as doctrinally designated under IOSS, the Aerial Exploitation Battalion subordinate to the 207th MI Gp (CEWI), VII U.S. Corps. The 2nd MI Bn (AE) will be the first to join the Corps with the 1st MI Bn (AE) to be formed under the 205th MI Gp (CEWI), V U.S.

Corps during fiscal year 84-85.

In the preparation for resubordination to VII Corps, the 2nd was busy daily, preparing staff Inprocess Reviews and briefings to the 207th and VII Corps staff. The 73d Combat Intelligence (CBTI) Company (AS) and the 2nd recently established a rapport with the VIIth by hosting a visit by Maj. Gen. Andrew H. Anderson, Deputy Commanding General of VII Corps, on Feb. 2, 1983. Anderson was escorted by Maj. Walter Wright, Commander of the 73d. The purpose of the visit was to provide Anderson with an orientation of the unit and the OV-1D Mohawk in preparation for the upcoming

transition.

The orientation consisted of a complete safety and life support equipment briefing on the OV-1D craft, and the Martin Baker ejection seat by CW3 Dave Adams, the unit's Life Support Technician. Highlighting the visit was a flight for Anderson, conducted by CW3 William Wahlberg, 73d's Standardization Instructor Pilot. The General proved to be a natural flier.

At the conclusion of the visit, Maj. Wright presented Anderson with a photograph of the OV-1D and a Mohawk stocking cap, making the General an honorary member of the world's finest aviation battalion.

For your information

'Grazing'

by Alice Boger, 501st MI GP

"The old saying, "The best things in life are free," is being taken too literally these days by some commissary patrons. According to officials at the U.S. Army Troop Support Agency, shoplifting and grazing by patrons are putting a strain on TSA's limited surcharge revenues. To curb this situation everyone's help is needed.

We are all familiar with the term "shoplifting"; but what do we mean by "grazing"? Grazing is the term applied whenever a customer eats an item in the store and sets the empty package, core or skin back on the shelf. In any event, both terms are synonymous with stealing, and that makes each a crime.

For the patron, there's the possibility of criminal prosecution, either under the Uniform Code of Military Justice or federal statutes. If convicted, you could be fined, receive a possible jail sentence of up to one year, have a criminal record and lose your commissary privileges. A recent shoplifting case netted the patron a \$100 fine and a 90-day suspended jail sentence.

The commissary system as a whole loses; unidentifiable losses due to shoplifting and grazing must be made up from surcharge revenues. When this happens, funds earmarked for new commissary construction, renovation projects and new equipment must be reduced.

Names for storms

As this year's tropical storms begin blowing out of the Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea and parts of the Atlantic Ocean, names are already lined up, waiting to be assigned to them.

Each year the World Meteorological Organization selects a list of distinctive male and female names—multilingual, in recognition of the different nationalities located near where the storms start—to be used to identify the storms, some of which may develop in hurricanes.

The practice of using given names in written and spoken communications has proven to be faster and less subject to error than the older latitude-longitude identification method.

The following names will be used during the 1983 Atlantic Basin hurricane season, which is expected to run from June through November:

Alicia	Hugo	Opal
Barry	Iris	Pablo
Chantal	Jerry	Roxanne
Dean	Karen	Sebastian
Erin	Luis	Tanya
Felix	Marilyn	Van
Gabrielle	Noel	Wendy

Help for runners

by SSgt. Al Berry
501st MI GP

Just a decade ago most runners were eating that last big beef steak 24 hours before the big run or race. Today it's CARBOHYDRATES!

It has been documented that a diet rich in carbohydrates eaten three days before a long run or race can provide up to 200% of the normal endurance. The ideal breakfast would be rice cereal, rolls with jam, or pancakes with syrup, complimented by tea or water beverages.

After a race a person should eat chicken or turkey (sandwiches or plain), fish, potatoes (boiled or mashed), corn, beets, or rice with apple or orange juice, complimented with tea, milk, water, or yogurt.

So instead of that big steak before a race, try spaghetti with tomato sauce along with honey to add that extra speed and endurance. For that long run of over six miles, you might want to try six ounces of grape juice and the same amount of water. Grape juice has a higher sugar level and higher glucose level than other juices and contains a lot of electrolytes (minerals). You need the glucose for energy and the electrolytes to replace what you lose while you perspire.

A diet rich in carbohydrates will help any runner reach his/her higher goals.

Class A uniforms required

Beginning on July 1, 1983, soldiers traveling in uniform through public places, including air terminals, must wear their complete Class A Uniform, including dress coat.

The new policy, designed to improve the Army's image, affects all soldiers traveling to or from their home stations on temporary duty, permanent change of station or leave. It does not apply to soldiers traveling within or around their duty stations, or for commuting to and from work.

Other travel-and-uniform guidelines according to the new policy, are:

(1) When traveling on TDY, PCS, or leave through the public sector, soldiers may not wear the black windbreaker or pullover sweater instead of the dress coat;

(2) When actually enroute aboard a public mode of transportation, soldiers may remove the green coat;

(3) Major commands may authorize soldiers traveling in hot

weather to travel without the coat if travel is within the boundaries of hot or warm climate areas (clothing zones I, II, III in CTA 50-900) as set in Army policy;

(4) Soldiers traveling by private or commercial transportation may wear civilian clothing, unless otherwise directed by their commanders;

(5) Soldiers traveling aboard DOD or MAC flights will wear the uniform designated by their commanders. Civilian clothing is authorized if required.

Changes to OMPF

Article 15 documents pertaining to nonjudicial punishment imposed when a servicemember was in an enlisted status may be removed from the performance portion of the Official Military Personnel File (OMPF) by contacting the Records Branch (DAPC-MSR-S) at the Military Personnel Center, Alexandria, Va.

A special processing section has been established to process OMPF updates (other than OER) for warrant officers eligible for consideration. Documents (other than OER) that are forwarded for inclusion in the OMPF should be sent to Commander, Military

Personnel Center, ATTN: DAPC-MSR-S, Selection Board Processing Unit.

Periodic reports of physical exams (SF-88) are not authorized to be filed in the OMPF and will not be forwarded to MILPERCEN, Alexandria, Va.

For filing in the OMPF, submit only those documents authorized by AR 640-10.

A list of eligible warrant officers will be provided to MILPO. Commanders will insure that:

(1) The lists include all eligible warrant officers assigned to their commands, and that

(2) each warrant officer's per-

manent date of rank (PDOR), as identified in the eligibility lists, is in agreement with the PDOR in each officer's field file. Notification of omission of a warrant officer's name, inclusion of a warrant officer who is not eligible, or PDOR mismatches must be forwarded without delay to Commander, MILPERCEN, ATTN: DAPC-MSP-O to arrive not later than the day that the appropriate board convenes.

Consideration must be given to average mail transit time as outlined in AR 640-30.

Point of contact at the Military Personnel Center is the Officers Promotion Section (DAPC-MSP-O), Autovon 221-9340.



Hedgpeth and martial arts



SFC Arnold Hedgpeth (left) teaches a student in the techniques of karate. In 1976, he attained the Black Belt level in the art of Okinawan GoJu-Ryu Karate-Do.

by SFC James Dean

(766th BER) Tae-Kwon-Do, Chi-Oki-Te, Goju-Ryu Karate-Do, may not be familiar phrases to everyone, but to SFC Arnold J. Hedgpeth these are a way of life.

Hedgpeth has studied martial arts since 1972, and is devoted to a lifestyle of daily exercise and conditioning routines which few of us could keep up with.

His interest in the martial arts was acquired from his younger brother, who started studying Judo and JiuJitsu at the age of eight. "I admired his abilities and good condition," was Arnold's reaction to his brother's efforts.

After a 10-month tour in Vietnam, Arnold studied Tae-Kwon-Do for six months in 1972, at a martial arts school in Philadelphia, Pa.

In 1973, he was transferred to Ft. Holabird, Maryland. "There I

studied the art of Chi-Oki-Te, which is a combination of Chinese and Okinawan Karate," relates Hedgpeth. "From Holabird I went to DIS (Defense Investigation Service) in Santa Anna, California. I went to every martial arts school in the area before I found one that I liked," explained Hedgpeth. "I joined the 'Okinawan GoJu-Ryu School of Santa Anna' taught by Sensei Kimo Wall. I would train an average of five days a week for up to six hours at a time."

His persistent training and devotion to the martial arts did not go unrewarded. In 1976, he attained the Black Belt level in the art of Okinawan GoJu-Ryu Karate-Do.

Since then, he has conducted his own karate schools at DLI in Monterey, Calif., and in West Germany, in Frankfurt and

Dusseldorf. He is now teaching karate in West Berlin, Germany. "We meet from two to three days a week, but I usually train myself more often," said Hedgpeth. "My goal in karate now is to advance my skills and continue training as much as I can. I want to maintain the art the best I can, and would like to pass on these skills to my son. He already knows some kicks and punches."

Arnold Hedgpeth is assigned to the 766th MI Det. in West Berlin, accompanied by his wife, Jacqui, and their son, Arnold J. Jr. He is from Halifax County, North Carolina, and is the European Representative for the 'Haliwa-Saponi', an American Indian Tribe originating from North Carolina.

Recently accepted by DA for warrant officer, he is now awaiting his appointment.



Arlington Hall's basketball team is winner

by Patricia E. Anderson

The 1983 Capital Area INSCOM Basketball Championship Tournament was conducted 25-27 March 1983 at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md. Installations represented were Aberdeen Proving Ground, Arlington Hall Station, Fort Meade, Fort Monmouth and Vint Hill Farms Station.

Arlington Hall Station Post Basketball Team went undefeated in this tournament defeating CONUS MI (Fort Meade), 80-69; Aberdeen Proving Ground #1, 74-60; Vint Hill Farms Station, 63-55; and Aberdeen Proving Ground #1, 74-55.



Members of the Arlington Hall Station Post Basketball Team are (L to R): 1st Row: Wendell Griffin, Glenn Hatch, Yvon Mackey (Captain), Johnell Carstarphen (Captain). Center Row: Eugene Phillips (Coach), Eugene Johnson, Tommie Wonnum, Sylvester Dunn, Martin Taylor, Patricia Anderson (Sports Director). Back Row: Freddie Lexie, James McDowell, Joe Buchanan.

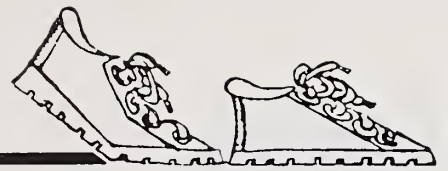
Sports

John Powers winds up a backhand in the racquetball portion of the Annual 66th MI Group Tournament. (Photo by Tim Hanks)



No. 13, Kelly York, comes down with a rebound in the Annual 66th MI Group Tournament. (Photo by Tim Hanks)





Annual 66th MI Group Tournament

(66th MI) In the latest game of the long-standing, friendly rivalry between the HQ Company and the 502nd ASA Battalion, HQ Co. came out on top, outscoring the 502nd 22 to 15 in the last quarter for a total score of 67-64. High scorers were Nate Dave for HQ Co. with 28 points, and Scott Moulton for the 502nd with 18.

This game was the championship game of the Annual 66th MI Group tournament, with racquetball and bowling included. Results for the bowling and racquetball were not ready at press time.

At the end of the competition, an All-Star team was chosen from the competitors, who had come from all of the 66th's far-flung battalions and detachments.



Col. J. Barrie Williams makes a special award to a very patient girl. (Photo by Tim Hanks)

Making up the All-Star team are: Gino Osborne (HQ Co), Nate Dave (HQ Co), Harry Clayton (HQ Co), Kelly York (HQ Co), Fred Montgomery

(HQ Co.), John McCarthy (502nd), Timothy Wolridge (502nd), Gregory Waltum (502nd), Trenton Blount (165th), and Tyrone Morgan (165th).

Johnson and basketball

by Mark Weber
501st MI GP

Korea's representative to the All-Army basketball tryout camp isn't sure he's the best player in country.

Dennis Johnson left Camp Humphreys in late January for a three-month shot at making the Army team at Presidio of San Francisco, Calif., a trip provided for by his high school and college credentials.

"I don't think I'm the best player in Korea. There are guys in Yongsan and at Camp Casey that are better," said the 24-year-old intelligence analyst with the 501st Military Intelligence Battalion.

"My coach had played All-Army ball before and talked to me about it. I put in my application through Recreation Services, Korea, with my background and recommendations from a lot of coaches," said the soldier from Tacoma, Wash.

"I took a pessimistic attitude at first, so that I wouldn't be disappointed, but when the word came through, I was happy."

Johnson joined the Army in 1981 after a noteworthy career in his home state.

As a six-foot-five high school center he led his team to a 25-2 record in his senior year, losing only in the state playoffs.

Johnson was the leading scorer and rebounder at a junior college, his team finishing fifth and third in the state those years.

Central Washington University, a National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics powerhouse was Johnson's next stop.

The lanky forward was an all-conference selection and an honorable mention All-American before "I ran out of money. I have to go back and student teach so I can get my teaching degree."

Johnson was a typical Tacoma youth playing every sport around, but his dedication to basketball stemmed from a personality trait.

"I am basically a private person, a loner. Basketball is one sport that you can work on by yourself. Even in the winter, I'd be out there in the snow shooting, working to improve my game.

"I spent hours and hours out there, and my parents saw that I had potential and gave me the encouragement to be somebody," said Johnson.

While at the Presidio, Johnson will endure a daily regimen of conditioning, scrimmaging and basic fundamentals.

"About 13 other guys from the entire Army will be there and 10 of them will be picked to represent the Army later in interservice competition," he said.

Basketball memories of the 501st

by Sp4 James Johnson
501st MI GP

Since the basketball season has closed and only the memories remain, this article will recap the entire season and the Christmas tournament.

The 501st MI Group finished the first half of the regular season with a 3-6 record. When the Christmas tournament began, the 501st was put into the losers' bracket by the men of the 362nd by a final score of 43-34. In the losers' bracket, the 501st was matched against the teams from Finance, 55th MP Co, and the 52nd Avn. The 501st won all three by scores of 51-46, 44-31, and 47-35, respectively. The 501st was then matched again with the 362nd, and as history repeated itself, the 501st was defeated 44-36. The 501st finished with fourth place in the Christmas tournament.

The following team members



averaged 10 points or more per game in the tournament.

Henry Davenport led the team with an 11.6 point game average and also scored 25 points in the game against 52nd Avn.

Alexis Batson ended the tournament with a 10.8 point per game average.

Darcel Brown finished the tournament with a respectable 10.0 point average.

The 501st finished the second half with a 6-6 record, which combined with the first half gave a season record of 9-12 (plus the tournament-record for a total record of 12-14).

Most of the games lost throughout the entire season were by one or two points. The game that stands out is the game against the 362nd.

The game was close all the way with a half-time score of 23-21, with 362nd ahead. The second half was even closer than the first as the clock ticked away the minutes.

With three minutes left in the game, the 501st passed the ball to Batson, who immediately pulled up with a jump shot from the corner. The ball bounced off the rim, leaving the score 44-43 at the buzzer.

The game may have been lost, but the pride of the 501st wasn't. The team was well represented and ran like clockwork under Coach Ty Spry.

Congratulations to each and every member of the team for their efforts, and a special "Thank You" to all the people who came out and supported the team.



In the INSCOM Europe Basketball Tournament between FS Augsburg and FS Berlin, the teams continue striving to get the ball in the basket. (Photo by Tim Hanks)

INSCOM (Europe) Basketball Tournament

In the first of its kind INSCOM Europe Basketball tournament, the 66th MI Group team was edged out for first by the Field Station Augsburg team, 105 to 101, with Field Station Berlin in third place.

The tourney took place in Augsburg, with Maj. Gen. Albert Stubblebine III, INSCOM Commanding General, as the opening speaker. He had a bit of an advantage in this tourney

because, as he pointed out, "I can't lose."

The games were hotly contested and well played, with FS Augsburg beating the 66th in the first round, FS Berlin in the second, and squeezing by the 66th in the final round of this double elimination tournament.

The 66th beat the FS Berlin team easily, to gain the right for a rematch with the Augsburg team.

Adventure training in the Alps

(66th MI) From March 28 to the first of April, the 409th ASA Company invited people from many of the 66th's outlying units, plus some from Field Station Augsburg, to accompany them on an Adventure Training week in the Alps around Berchtesgaden.

The trip was sort of a tradition with the 409th, as they were the

first unit to respond when the Adventure training program was established.

Instruction was given at all levels in cross country and downhill skiing.

Lt. Col. Thomas Bates, the 502 ASA Battalion's commander, was on hand and participated in the training with the troops.



This unidentified soldier, with skis on the wrong side of the slope, leaves his mark in the snow. (Photo by Tim Hanks)



PFC Pete Wiles of FS Augsburg in uphill action on snow covered slopes of the Alps. (Photo by Tim Hanks)



VII Corps ski competition

by Gary Stone

Field Station Augsburg and the First Operations Battalion were represented well in the VII Corps ski meet. Skiers representing 1st Operations Battalion were Roy Coopersmith, Jeff Fraser and Noelle Gutschall. From other units of FS Augsburg were cross-country racers, Gilbert Dodson, Frank Boyce and Robert Dillinger.

Giant Slalom was the first event of the week. Giant Slalom consists of 45 to 55 gates and is a test of endurance, technical skills and speed. Giant Slalom usually consists of two runs, but due to the number of people entering the event, it was limited to one run only.

First Operations Battalion's placed as follows in the Giant Slalom: Jeff Fraser came in 35th, Noelle Gutschall was disqualified, and Roy Coopersmith placed 4th. For Coopersmith this was a one place improvement from 1982, where he finished 5th.

On the second day of competition, the Slalom race was held. The Slalom consists of 50 to 60

gates on a shorter course and is purely a test of technical ability. On this type of course there isn't a chance for much speed to be built up, but many difficult turns must be made. In this competition two runs were made. Fraser and Gutschall both were disqualified on their first run. Coopersmith was 9th after his first run, .85 seconds out of 4th place. Coopersmith eventually came in 23rd place after his second run where he encountered some trouble with a gate, where catching his ski caused him to lose a ski and waste valuable time in retrieving it.

Explaining his loss in positioning, Coopersmith said that "... to make up even .85 seconds, chances some times must be taken—skiing too straight a line and trying for just a little too much speed—in this case it proved costly."

Day three of competition proved to be a good day for FSA and the Augsburg Community. It was a sunny and cold day, just right for a fast run in cross-country, which was the case for

Dodson and Boyce. Both competed in the 30 to 40 age group. Dodson came in second, even though breaking one of his ski poles a mile from the finish line, and Boyce placed third. Coopersmith, competing in the Open Division, placed 17th. They competed over a course of combined hills and flats for a distance of 10 kilometers.

VII Corps competition was the lead in for the USAREUR Championships. Dodson and Coopersmith both qualified to represent VII Corps as part of a 21-man contingent.

At the USAREUR Championships, the Giant Slalom was run on a longer, more demanding course. Due to the amount of people allowed to run the race, Coopersmith "foreran" the course instead of being able to race. (A forerunner is a person who skis the course and doesn't race through it. He skis smoothly, but not at a racing speed. This is done so that the better skiers get an idea of how the course is.)

Coopersmith's time on the day he foreran the course would have been good enough to place him sixth overall if he had been racing. Dodson finished the race, though not placing well—this is the first time he has ever raced downhill.

Slalom was the second day's event of the USAREUR Championships. In this event Dodson again "finished" and Coopersmith fell during his first run when three-fourths through the race. Of the 77 open racers, 48 had fallen. The course was very technically demanding and with slushy type snow, conditions proved the undoing of many racers.



FLARE



GEN. GEORGE G. MEADE